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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/507,528	12/06/2004	Stephen John Marchant	Swin 3151	1801

7812 7590 01/22/2008

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EXAMINER	
LE, TUAN H	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/22/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/507,528	MARCHANT, STEPHEN JOHN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tuan H. Le	2622	

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 September 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *50-95* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *50-95* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) *59 and 67* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *13 September 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Specification

Content of Specification

(a) Title of the Invention: See 37 CFR 1.72(a) and MPEP § 606. The title of the invention should be placed at the top of the first page of the specification unless the title is provided in an application data sheet. The title of the invention should be brief but technically accurate and descriptive, preferably from two to seven words may not contain more than 500 characters.

(b) Cross-References to Related Applications: See 37 CFR 1.78 and MPEP § 201.11.

(c) Statement Regarding Federally Sponsored Research and Development: See MPEP § 310.

(d) The Names Of The Parties To A Joint Research Agreement: See 37 CFR 1.71(g).

(e) Incorporation-By-Reference Of Material Submitted On a Compact Disc: The specification is required to include an incorporation-by-reference of electronic documents that are to become part of the permanent United States Patent and Trademark Office records in the file of a patent application. See 37 CFR 1.52(e) and MPEP § 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text were permitted as electronic documents on compact discs beginning on September 8, 2000.

(f) Background of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(c). The specification should set forth the Background of the Invention in two parts:

(1) Field of the Invention: A statement of the field of art to which the invention pertains. This statement may include a paraphrasing of the applicable U.S. patent classification definitions of the subject

matter of the claimed invention. This item may also be titled "Technical Field."

(2) Description of the Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 37 CFR 1.98: A description of the related art known to the applicant and including, if applicable, references to specific related art and problems involved in the prior art which are solved by the applicant's invention. This item may also be titled "Background Art."

(g) Brief Summary of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(d). A brief summary or general statement of the invention as set forth in 37 CFR 1.73. The summary is separate and distinct from the abstract and is directed toward the invention rather than the disclosure as a whole. The summary may point out the advantages of the invention or how it solves problems previously existent in the prior art (and preferably indicated in the Background of the Invention). In chemical cases it should point out in general terms the utility of the invention. If possible, the nature and gist of the invention or the inventive concept should be set forth. Objects of the invention should be treated briefly and only to the extent that they contribute to an understanding of the invention.

(h) Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawing(s): See MPEP § 608.01(f). A reference to and brief description of the drawing(s) as set forth in 37 CFR 1.74.

(i) Detailed Description of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(g). A description of the preferred embodiment(s) of the invention as required in 37 CFR 1.71. The description should be as short and specific as is necessary to describe the invention adequately and accurately. Where elements or groups of elements, compounds, and processes, which are conventional and generally widely known in the field of the invention described and their exact nature or type is not necessary for an understanding and use of the invention by a person skilled in the art, they should not be described in detail. However, where particularly complicated subject matter is involved or where the elements, compounds, or processes may not be commonly or widely known in the field, the specification should refer to another patent or readily available publication which adequately describes the subject matter.

(j) Claim or Claims: See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(m). The claim or claims must commence on separate sheet or electronic page (37 CFR 1.52(b)(3)). Where a claim sets forth a plurality of elements or steps, each element or step of the claim should be separated by a line indentation.

There may be plural indentations to further segregate subcombinations or related steps. See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(i)-(p).

(k) Abstract of the Disclosure: See MPEP § 608.01(f). A brief narrative of the disclosure as a whole in a single paragraph of 150 words or less commencing on a separate sheet following the claims. In an international application which has entered the national stage (37 CFR 1.491(b)), the applicant need not submit an abstract commencing on a separate sheet if an abstract was published with the international application under PCT Article 21. The abstract that appears on the cover page of the pamphlet published by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is the abstract that will be used by the USPTO. See MPEP § 1893.03(e).

(l) Sequence Listing, See 37 CFR 1.821-1.825 and MPEP §§ 2421-2431. The requirement for a sequence listing applies to all sequences disclosed in a given application, whether the sequences are claimed or not. See MPEP § 2421.02.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 50-52, 60-66, 78-92, 94, and 95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mittelstaedt (EP 0 953 935 to Mittelstaedt et al).

Regarding **claim 50**, Mittelstaedt discloses an image capture and retrieval apparatus including:

an image sensor (inherent part of camera 12, 12', 12") for capturing data relating to a visual image (Mittelstaedt, paragraph [0015], wherein cameras are used to capture riders on a roller coaster);

means (44) for triggering the image sensor to capture the image data at a predetermined time and/or location (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, paragraph [0015], wherein a trigger 44 activates an RF transmitter in response to the passage of the car and a camera provided with an RF receiver is activated);

a base station (preview station 15) for retrieving and processing the image data (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 1, paragraph [0016], wherein image data transmitted from cameras is reproduced); and

a moveable unit (cameras 12, 12', 12") including data storage means (inherent part of a camera) for storing the image data and data transmission means (inherent part of cameras 12', 12") for transmitting the image data, the moveable unit (cameras 12, 12', 12") being adapted for conveying to the base station image data captured by the image sensor at a location remote from the base station (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 1, Fig. 4, paragraphs [0015] and [0016], wherein image data from movable cameras 12, 12', and 12" are transmitted to base station 15).

Regarding **claim 51**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the moveable unit (camera 12, 12', 12") is able to convey data from a remote location at least 10 m away from the base station (Mittelstaedt, paragraphs [0015] and [0016], wherein image data from cameras on car and most thrilling spot is transmitted to preview base station which is at an exit; it is inherent that the limitation of 10 m is satisfied).

Regarding **claim 52**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the image sensor forms part of the moveable unit (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, wherein cameras 12, 12', 12" includes image sensor).

Regarding **claim 60**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the means (41) for triggering the image sensor to capture the image data includes a radio receiver located on the moveable unit (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, paragraph [0015], wherein a RF receiver is provided with each camera).

Regarding **claim 61**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the data transmission means (data network) includes a radio transmitter (Mittelstaedt, paragraph [0015], wherein image data is transmitted over a wireless communication link).

Regarding **claim 62**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 61. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the radio transmitter includes means for transmitting the image data in discrete blocks (Mittelstaedt, it is inherent that images are transferred in blocks).

Regarding **claim 63**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the moveable unit includes means for removeably attaching it to a vehicle unit, (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, wherein cameras 12', 12" are attached to car).

Regarding **claim 64**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 63. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the vehicle unit includes wheels or is adapted to travel on a track (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, wherein the car travels on track of a roller coaster).

Regarding **claim 65**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 64. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the vehicle unit comprises, or forms part of, a car for a roller coaster or similar amusement ride (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, wherein the car travels on track of a roller coaster).

Regarding **claim 66**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the transmission means on the moveable unit includes means for transmitting information relating to the status of the moveable unit (Mittelstaedt, paragraph [0016], wherein cameras transmit images to computer 16).

Regarding **claim 78**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the apparatus includes a plurality of moveable units each including any of the aforementioned features, (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, wherein cameras 12' and 12" are disclosed).

Regarding **claim 79**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 78. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses each moveable unit is uniquely identified such that the base station may identify image data transmitted therefrom (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, wherein cameras 12' and 12" are disclosed).

Regarding **claim 80**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the apparatus includes a track extending between the

base unit and the remote location, defining a predetermined route for the moveable unit (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4 paragraph [0015], wherein a roller coaster is described).

Regarding **claim 81**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 80. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the means (trigger 44) for triggering the image sensor to capture the image data includes a stationary trigger unit located at a predetermined position on the predetermined route (Mittestaedt, Fig.4 and paragraph [0015], wherein trigger 44 is attached to the track at predetermined position).

Regarding **claim 82**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 80. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the trigger unit includes a radio transmitter for providing a signal receivable by the radio receiver on the moveable unit (Mittestaedt, Fig.4 and paragraph [0015], wherein trigger 44, and RF transmitter sends signals to camera receiver).

Regarding **claim 83**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 82. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the base station (15)includes interrogation means (16) for causing the transmission of image data from a moveable unit (Mittestaedt, Fig.1, computer 16 interfaces image transmission).

Regarding **claim 84**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 83. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the interrogation means (16) includes means for providing a radio signal receivable by the radio receiver on the moveable unit (Mittestaedt, Fig.1, computer 16 interfaces image transmission by wireless method).

Regarding **claim 85**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the base station includes processor means (18) for

converting the image data to RGB data for image display (Mittestaedt, Fig.1, wherein it is inherent that RGB conversion is performed for preview display 18).

Regarding **claim 86**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the base station (15) includes means (computer 16) for checking the image data for errors and triggering the transmission means on the moveable unit to re-transmit image data if required (Mittestaedt, Fig.1, wherein computer 16 performs error checking and manipulates image transmission).

Regarding **claim 87**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 86. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the base station includes means for receiving image data transmitted in discrete blocks (Mittestaedt, Fig.1, and paragraph [0016], wherein it is inherent images are transferred in blocks).

Regarding **claim 88**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 86. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the base station (15) includes means (16) for reconstructing an image from blocks of data received in any arbitrary order (Mittestaedt, Fig.1, and paragraphs [0015] and [0016], wherein computer 16 produces image for preview 18 from received image data).

Regarding **claim 89**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 88. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses each data block includes a sequence number (Mittestaedt, Fig.1, and paragraphs [0015] and [0016], wherein computer 16 performs image receving, inherent that sequential blocks are used to build image).

Regarding **claim 90**, Mittelstaedt discloses a method for image capture and retrieval, the method including the steps of:

triggering an image sensor to capture data relating to a visual image, at a predetermined location (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, paragraph [0015], wherein a trigger 44 activates an RF transmitter in response to the passage of the car and a camera provided with an RF receiver is activated);

storing the image data and conveying the image data on a moveable unit to a base station remote from the predetermined location (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 1, Fig. 4, paragraphs [0015] and [0016], wherein image data from movable cameras 12, 12', and 12" are transmitted to base station 15);

transmitting the image data to the base station (Mittelstaedt, paragraph [0015],wherein image data from cameras 12, 12', and 12" is transmitted to the preview station 15 over a data network); and

processing the image data at the base station (Mittelstaedt, paragraph [0016],wherein computer 16 builds preview image).

Regarding **claim 91**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 90. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the image sensor is conveyed with the moveable unit (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, image sensor is inherent part of camera 12, 12', 12").

Regarding **claim 92**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 90. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the moveable unit is conveyed on a vehicle unit, which includes wheels or runs on a track (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, wherein camera 12' and 12" are mounted on car of a roller coaster).

Regarding **claim 94**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 90. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the image data is transmitted to the base unit via radio

transmission (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4 and paragraph [0015], wherein wireless communication can be used).

Regarding **claim 95**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 94. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the image data is transmitted in discrete blocks (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 1 and paragraph [0016], wherein computer 16 received image blocks; it is inherent that image data are discrete blocks).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 53-56 and 93 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mittelstaedt (EP 0 953 935 to Mittelstaedt et al) and further in view of Tao (U.S. 6,549,239).

Regarding **claim 53**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. However, Mittelstaedt does not discloses that the moveable unit includes a light source for illuminating the image.

On the other hand, Tao disclose that the moveable unit (PSCCD camera) includes a light source (30) for illuminating the image (Tao, Fig. 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the light source as described by Tao into the image capture and retrieval apparatus as described by Mitellstaedt as such to

supply lightning to an image scene because such incorporation results in higher image quality when photographing is performed in low light condition.

Regarding **claim 54**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 53. In addition, Tao discloses that the light source includes a flash unit (Tao, Fig. 2 and column 5 lines 13-22, wherein a flash is disclosed).

Regarding **claim 55**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 53. In addition, Tao discloses that the light source includes one or more light emitting diodes (Tao, Fig. 2 and column 5 lines 13-22, wherein a flash with leds is disclosed).

Regarding **claim 56**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 53. In addition, Tao discloses that the apparatus includes a means (switch) for triggering the light source to provide illumination when the image sensor is triggered to capture the image data (Tao, Fig. 2 column 5 lines 33-40, wherein illumination control 7 uses current-controlled switch; illumination is synchronized with PSccd shutter).

Regarding **claim 93**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 53. In addition, Tao discloses the method includes the step of triggering a light source to illuminate the image when the image sensor is triggered to capture the image data (Tao, Fig. 2 column 5 lines 33-40, wherein illumination control 7 uses current-controlled switch; illumination is synchronized with PSccd shutter).

Claim 57-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mittelstaedt (EP 0 953 935 to Mittelstaedt et al) and further in view of Hiroki (U.S. Pat. 4,945,424 to Hiroki et al).

12/10/07

Regarding **claim 57**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. However, Mitelstaedt does not disclose that the moveable unit includes a power source.

On the other hand, Hiroki discloses the moveable unit includes a power source (Hiroki, Fig. 2 and column 3 lines 60-68, wherein battery is disclosed).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the power source as described by Hiroki into the image capture and retrieval apparatus as described by Mitellstaedt as such to provide power for the camera because such incorporation results in easy manipulation of camera and saving power consumption, only needed component is turned on.

Regarding **claim 58**, Mittelstaedt and Hiroki disclose all of the limitations of claim 57. In addition, Hiroki discloses that the moveable unit includes a power controller for switching power on and off as required by the data storage means, the data transmission means, the image sensor and the light source (Hiroki, column 2 lines,5-15, wherein required function for electronic apparatus is turned on and unnecessary is turned off).

Claim 68-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mittelstaedt (EP 0 953 935 to Mittelstaedt et al) and further in view of Kossin (U.S. Pat. 6,987,527).

Regarding **claim 68**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. However, Mitelstaedt does not disclose the moveable unit includes a housing which is no more than 0.3 metres in height, 0.3 metres in width and 0.1 metres in depth.

On the other hand, Kossin discloses that the moveable unit includes a housing which is no more than 0.3 metres in height, 0.3 metres in width and 0.1 metres in depth (Kossin, column 2 lines 65-67 and column 6 lines 19-37, given camera dimension, it is obvious that the dimension of camera case is no more than 0.3 m in height, 0.3 m in depth, and 0.1 in depth).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate camera case by Kossin into the image capture and retrieval apparatus as described by Mitellstaedt as such to hermetically seal the camera and to prevent contamination from the atmosphere because such incorporation results in economically manufactured camera case (Kossin, column 6 lines 32-37).

Regarding **claim 69**, Mittelstaedt and Kossin discloses all of the limitations of claim 68. In addition, Kossin discloses the housing is no more than 0.2 metres in height, 0.2 metres in width and 0.05 metres in depth.

Regarding **claim 70**, Mittelstaedt and Kossin discloses all of the limitations of claim 68. In addition, Kossin discloses substantially all the components of the moveable unit are contained within the housing (Kossin, column 6 lines 27-31, camera and components are sealed).

Regarding **claim 71**, Mittelstaedt discloses all of the limitations of claim 50. However, Mitelstaedt does not disclose the moveable unit weighs less than 1 kg.

On the hand, Kossin disclose the moveable unit weighs less than 1 kg (Kossin, column 2 lines 67-68, wherein camera weights 284 grams).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate camera by Kossin into the image capture and retrieval apparatus as described by Mitellstaedt as such to obtain a compact camera because such incorporation results in light and economically manufactured camera.

Regarding **claim 72**, Mittelstaedt and Kossin discloses all of the limitations of claim 68. In addition, Kossin discloses the housing includes a front surface including two clear optical windows for the image sensor and the light source respectively (Kossin, paragraph bridging column 1 and 2 and column 5 lines 4-11, it is obvious that two clear windows are molded in order to operate the camera).

Regarding **claim 73**, Mittelstaedt and Kossin discloses all of the limitations of claim 68. In addition, Kossin discloses the windows are made of plastics material (Kossin, paragraph bridging column 1 and 2 and column 5 lines 4-11, it is obvious that two clear windows are molded with epoxy resin in order to operate the camera).

Regarding **claim 74** Mittelstaedt and Kossin discloses all of the limitations of claim 68. In addition, Kossin discloses the housing is waterproof (Kossin, paragraph bridging column 1 and 2 and column 5 lines 4-11, it is obvious that camera and flash are waterproofed).

Regarding **claim 75,** Mittelstaedt and Kossin discloses all of the limitations of claim 68. In addition, Kossin discloses the housing is made of plastics material (Kossin, paragraph bridging column 1 and 2 and column 5 lines 4-11 and column 7 lines 4-15, wherein plastic is used).

Regarding **claim 76**, Mittelstaedt and Kossin discloses all of the limitations of claim 68. In addition, Mittelstaedt discloses the housing includes means for attaching it to the vehicle unit, for carrying the moveable unit (Mittelstaedt, Fig. 4, wherein camera are mounted on a roller coaster vehicle).

Regarding **claim 77** Mittelstaedt and Kossin discloses all of the limitations of claim 68. In addition, Kossin discloses the housing includes means for attaching a battery charger thereto, (Kossin, Fig.1, wherein battery 184 and charging circuit 182, 183 are disclosed).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 59 and 67 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

In claim 59, the limitation of "a motion detector for use in placing the power source in a low power state when the movable unit is stationary and the data transmission are not operating" is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the prior art of record.

In claim 67, the limitation of "information includes battery charge state, number of images captured, and information relating to the status of the light source" is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the prior art of record.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US Pub 2003/00771910. US Pat 5,508,737. US Pat 5,576,838.

US Pat 6,522,235. US Pat 6,128,441.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan H. Le whose telephone number is (571) 270-1130. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:30-5:00 F 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David L. Ometz can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Tuan Le/

DAVID OMETZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER